

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

NUMBER 9

Published every week.  
\$1.00 a year, in advance

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.  
as second class matter.

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Saturday night, February 27th, one of the most exciting and hardest fought basketball games ever seen on the Green for years, was fought out to a finish between our boys and the Y. M. C. A. team of the District of Columbia. The latter is one of the best teams representing the south this season. Altho the Y. M. C. A. boys vanquished our team it was only after the hardest kind of playing and by mere luck that they won the game in the last few minutes of play. Many Alumni were present, and all the college rooters were out in force.

Saturday night, March 6th, a return game will be played in the Gallaudet Gymnasium. The Kendall Green boys are going to give the Y. M. C. A. team such a licking that it will take them a "coon's age" to get over it. A large crowd of rooters from the city is expected to accompany the Y. M. C. A. boys, but they won't outdo Gallaudet. All of the Alumni from the city are expected and also the whole community on the Green. Come one, come all, and see Gallaudet make the dirt fly.

The game of February 27th, in all its details was as follows:—

The Y. M. C. A. Reserves vanquished the Gallaudet quint in the latter's gymnasium, after an exciting struggle, by a score of 32 to 29. The result of the contest was in doubt until the last moment of play, when the visitors forged ahead from a tie by a basket and foul and succeeded in winning out. The game was witnessed by a large crowd of rooters from both sides, and at times the cheering and stamping of feet was deafening. Though defeated the Gallaudet quint put up the better article of basket-ball, at times playing all around their opponents. The victory of the Y. M. C. A. youths was due to several lucky passes rather than concerted teamwork.

The game which was scheduled for eight o'clock, was not called until almost half an hour later, because of delays for one reason or another. Throughout the first half Gallaudet scored almost at will, running up eighteen points at the conclusion of the period to fifteen by the Y. M. C. A. The half was signalized by the brilliant playing on the part of Arras, Birek and O'Donnell. The dribbling and shooting of the latter was exceptionally good, and at times brilliant.

The scoring of the Y. M. C. A. five in this half was made principally by Miller, who played a consistent and commendable game throughout the contest. During the half both teams scored two points each on fouls. The victors seemed to be playing without concerted effort, team work being lacking to a considerable extent. In the second half the Gallaudet five kept up their good work and quickly ran their number of points up to beyond twenty-five, when the Y. M. C. A. seemed to forge ahead quickly, taking advantage of several bad breaks on the part of their opponents. They finally succeeded in tying the score at twenty-nine points, a few moments before time was called. At this juncture Gallaudet was working heroically to forge ahead, and seemed in a fair way towards succeeding, when Miller and Colley scored three points through some lucky shooting and a foul. The thirty seconds or so of play which remained availed the hard-working and plucky Gallaudet boys nothing.

The second half was played hard, and none of the participants seemed averse to roughness, particularly when the score became close. A great number of fouls were committed by both sides, two double ones being recorded against the teams in the latter part of the period. The score for the second half was Y. M. C. A., 17; Gallaudet, 11.

Line up and summary was as follows:—  
Gallaudet. P. Y. M. C. A.  
O'Donnell L. F. Miller  
McDonald (Capt.) R. F. Duncan  
Birek C. Colley  
Hower G. Hoppe  
Arras R. G. (Capt.) R. Duncan  
Final Score—Y. M. C. A., 32; Gallaudet, 29. Scores from fouls—Y. M. C. A., 8; Gallaudet, 4. Baskets—O'Donnell, 5; McDonald, 2; Birek, 2; Hower, 2; Arras, 3; Miller, 6; Duncan, 4; Colley, 8; Hoppe, 2; R.

Duncan. Official—Craven, '11, of Gallaudet. Scorer—Isaacson, '10, of Gallaudet. Time-keeper—Harris, '12, of Gallaudet. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Corporal Mueller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, was a genial visitor of his brother John Mueller, '11, on the Green during the week.

Many of the students took in Romeo and Juliet at the New National, Saturday afternoon.

In all the history of fair play, ancient, medieval, and modern, it would be difficult to find a Local Editor of the *Buff and Blue*, of ancient or medieval times, who has shown the white-feather. Our genial editor Tom, '12, just before the issue of the *Buff and Blue* for February came out on the 26th, was taken sick abed suffering (?) shivering would be a more appropriate word—from so many imaginable, unnameable, undiagnosed maladies that it is a wonder he did not expire from fright alone. Those who were waiting for him, with "big-sticks," pitchforks, and ancient eggs, to appear, awaited in vain. We are glad to say at this writing that he is still very much alive and kicking as usual.

The play given by the student body, entitled "Uncle Rube," on the night of Washington's Birthday, was a success. The actors carried out their parts in a very commendable and creditable manner. Many, who know, said it was the best play seen in Chapel Hall for some time. The play was fine so far as humor and realism goes. One and all carried out their parts well and all are deserving of praise.

The hard working committees should not be forgotten, for they did much to make it the success it was.

Friday night February 26th, the G. C. L. S. held its regular monthly meeting. The following program was carried out:

LECTURE—"The Manhood and Genius of Abraham Lincoln," Mr. Bryant, '80.

DEBATE—Resolved, "That those who intend to take up practical work for a living should take a special course while in College." Affirmative Side, Mr. Wright, '12, Mr. Gledhill, L. C. Negative Side, Mr. Arras, '13, Mr. Schultz, L. C.

READING—"Hamlet, King of Denmark," Mr. Toomey, '10.

DECLAMATION—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," Mr. Bowen, L. C.

The Affirmative Side won the debate. B.

## SIDNEY, N. Y.

The death of Charles Lashbrook takes from us one of our tried and true friends. The story of his career reveals a man singularly active and versatile. As a business man, in his literary and other pursuits of a private nature, he displayed the qualities that makes for success, which were uniformly his. Also, he possessed in marked degree the finer human qualities that win the love and esteem of all. His death at an age at which many more years of useful activity might have been expected for him, is on that account particularly deplorable. Save to those of his friends and acquaintances who knew of his illness, the sad news came as a shock. Untimely though it was ended, his life was one of accomplishment, and its record will ever remain a creditable page in the annals of the Rome School, from which he graduated with the highest honors.

On Saturday evening, a large number of guests enjoyed the hospitalities extended by Mr. and Mrs. Jacques S. Williamson, at their pleasant home in Binghamton. The spacious parlors were utilized for games. Dainty refreshments were served and the guests departed, after cordially congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Williamson upon a thoroughly enjoyable evening and a brilliant social success.

FREDERICK T. LLOYD

## Presbyterian Notice.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
TENTH STREET AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.

Rev. George Alexander, D.D., Pastor.

Meetings will be held at this Church during the present year.

Bible Class meets at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoons, beginning January 10th, 1909.

Address all communications to the President, Mr. Archibald McL. Baxter, 32 West 60th Street, New York City.

## OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 908 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

February 27, 1909.—The Columbus Advance Society, at its meeting Wednesday evening, added one more member to its list, Grover Cleveland Burcham. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. A. G. Kent, who had been admitted as a member at the previous meeting, made his initial bow. The financial reports of the various committees of the recent social were made and showed that the sum of \$118.34, was realized from the affair. Further additions will be made to swell the amount to about \$123. A vote of thanks was given to Superintendent Jones for the use of the hall. It was decided to have the annual dinner, and for its arrangements Messrs. Schwartz and Zell were appointed a committee. The feast will be given some time in March. Because of the good work the society has done during the past year, the members are justly entitled to a fine spread. The next meeting of the society will be devoted to a literary treat. Mr. Zorn will furnish the viands in the way of a reading of "The Fair God." The date is March 26th.

Mr. Zorn gave this reading last Saturday evening, before the Dayton Advance Society, and had a good audience who fully appreciated his efforts. The afternoon following he gave a religious talk with a good attendance. The society from his lecture cleared \$21.

The Cincinnati Deaf were also up and doing the same evening, giving a bazaar for the benefit of the Home. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the day following, had this to say of it:

A bazaar conducted entirely by mutes was an unique attraction at St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon and last night. All the booths were in charge of members of the Hamilton County Mute Association, and pretty young women found little trouble in ascertaining the wants of the customers and pushing the sales of needlework and bits of art.

The proceeds will be turned over to the fund for the maintenance of the Ohio Home for the Aged, Deaf and Needy Deaf. The affair was a success. Mrs. Mary Dandon was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and was assisted by Mrs. Herman Elkens, Miss Laura George, Mrs. Joseph Vance and Miss Florence Esslinger.

The neat sum of \$112.23, was added to the Society's treasury.

The weather on Washington's Birthday was exceptionally fine, thus allowing the pupils to enjoy themselves outdoors. There was the usual chapel service conducted by the Principal, Dr. Patterson. George Washington, of course formed the theme. A social was given in the recreation halls from two to five and in the evening the following entertainment was presented in the chapel:

## DOCTOR CURE-ALL A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS

### CHARACTERS:

Dr. Cure-All.....Charles Fry  
Who has a remedy for everything.  
Maria.....Mabel Stottler  
Maid of fourteen who has a peculiar gait.  
Mrs. Brown.....Lizzie Neal  
Who wants to reduce her flesh.  
Miss Jane Scrimpin.....Bessie Mackey  
Who desires to bleach her hair.  
Mr. Alphonso DeJones.....John Bostwick  
Who desires to raise a mustache.  
Mrs. Rotchkins.....Ellie Coppock  
A fond mother.  
Miss Kate Rotchkins.....Blanche McBeek  
Her daughter, who is bashful.  
U-n-e-d Newsers.....Edwin Hazel  
A deaf boy, who wants to hear.  
Mrs. Scrawny.....Norma Schoenberger  
Who is anxious to be plump.  
Miss Seraphina Paddington.....Alice Nesbitt  
Who wants to be tall.  
Mrs. Blooming.....Zoe Stebelton  
Handsome widow in search of a husband.

## A UNIQUE TABLEAU with a melody in Signs

"Twere better to bear the ills we have  
Than fly to others we know not of."  
Committee—Mr. Atwood, Miss Hunter,  
Miss Hedrick.

Teachers were excused from all school duties from Friday evening till Tuesday morning, Superintendent Jones conducting the Sunday School exercises in the Chapel in the morning, with all the pupils. Only two out-of-town visitors were here, February 22d, Messrs. George Kimmick, of Canton, and Edward Dangler, of Wapakoneta.

Miss Ethel Zell entertained, at a house party, the O. W. L. S., last Saturday and Sunday. We were not told of the programme, but it is

safe to say they spun or respun many yarns of Old Gallaudet days.

Mr. William Case has returned to the city from his home in Monroe County, and is employed in the Columbus Buggy Company.

The second basketball team played with the Young Americans on February 23d, with the following result:—

Mute Seconds (28)	Pos.	(19) Y. Am
Burnell C.	R.F.	Irwin
Imman	L.F.	Ellwood
Huehner	C.	Sexton
Wenner	L.G.	J. Davis
Burton	R.G.	Lewis-Ellwood

Goals from field—Imman 7, Burwell 3, Burton 3, Wenner 1, E. Irwin 4, Sexton 1, W. Davis 2, Fouls from field—Imman 4, Irwin 3, W. Davis 1, Ellwood 1. Officials—J. A. Beckert and G. Robinson (alternating). Time of halves—20 minutes.

Imman, for the Mutes made the best showing in the game, making seven goals, with Burton next with four.

The first team played here last evening, with the Doane Academy of Newark, and won 36 to 15. It was a fine game.

Mr. McGregor went to Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, where he is to give a lecture under the auspices of the F. S. D. Branch this evening.

On Tuesday, February 23d, the Rev. Austin Ward Mann performed the 114th marriage service of his career as General Missionary in the Mid-Western District of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes. Mr. Herbert Danver and Miss Bessie Florence Bolton were the parties to the marriage contract.

The Rev. and Mrs. Mann called to see Miss Peart at the Sanitarium of the Cleveland City Infirmary, and found her resting comfortably.

## ZANESVILLE.

The three little Zanesville tailors, Messrs. Horn, White and Greiner, had as their guests, last week, Mr. and Mrs. John Reinhardt, late of Bellefontaine, who stopped over to renew acquaintances with friends in the town, while on their way to Reading, Pa. Mr. Reinhardt was manager of a dry-cleaning establishment in the former town, and left to take a like job in his old home place. Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt were escorted by Mr. Greiner to the Polo Garden, where they enjoyed the game between the Twin City and Zanesville Clubs, with the latter coming out first—7 to 2.

Saturday, they were in charge of Mr. Horn, who gave them plenty to see at the moving-picture shows, and wound up in the evening with a supper party at his mother's home, which was heartily enjoyed. Mrs. Horn presented them as a wedding gift an elegant vase from the famous Weller Pottery. Sunday, Mr. White dined them at Hotel Roggie. They left in the evening for their home, carrying with them pleasant memories of their visit. They hope to visit Zanesville again, to remain longer.

Mr. Martin Lincicome has left Zanesville for Logan, Kan., where he has secured work as a farm hand.

Mr. Albert Horn was in Chicago recently and attended the great automobile show. He failed to fall in with any deaf while there.

The mother of the late Rufus Callison, whose home was in Coffeysville, Kan., died February 7th, from heart trouble and Grippe. The remains were sent to Ravenswood, and were buried by the side of her son. Mrs. Anna B. Callison attended the funeral from Zanesville, which place is her home.

A. B. G.

Services in the Dioceses of Albany and Central New York.

First Sunday in the month: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Albany evening, Amsterdam.

Second Sunday: Morning, Syracuse; afternoon, Oneida; evening, Utica.

Third Sunday: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Schenectady; evening, Herkimer.

Fourth Sunday: Morning, Utica; afternoon, Rome; evening, Syracuse.

The above is the ordinary arrangement of services. Departures from this arrangement and appointments for week-day services will be announced by postal card. H. VAN ALLEN, Missionary, 232 Grove Place, Utica, N. Y.

## BOSTON.

News items for this column should be sent to Miss Alice C. Jennings, 41 Norton Street, Dorchester, Mass.

February, though the shortest month of the year, has had more important events crowded into it, for the deaf people of Boston, than any of the longer ones. Religious and social interests have reacted upon each other, bringing added momentum to both. That those people are growing famous outside their own circle, is proved by the frequent presence of reports at their gatherings, and the consequent articles appearing in the Boston dailies.

To begin with, every Sunday has found, at the People Temple, a larger audience than the last, and on the 21st, the number was close to a hundred. The sign-singing by different ladies continues—those participating in it during February being Mrs. Abrams and Misses Acheson, Short and Jennings. The inspiring words of "America" were also rendered by Mr. Wyand on the Sunday preceding Washington's birthday.

The stormy, windy, slippery condition of things on the occasion of the last Sewing Society, at Mrs. Roberts, might have excused any one from venturing out. Yet, in numbers and enthusiasm, it was above, rather than below, the average, and the delicious supper, served by the genial hostess in the handsome old West End house, was a thing to be long remembered.

The "Dutch supper," at the residence of Mrs. Cross, in Beverly, on the following Saturday, proved unique and enjoyable as well as a decided success. It was attended by twenty-seven people, hailing mostly from the adjacent towns. From Salem came Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Soper, Mr. Henry Chapman and Miss Gray; from Beverly, Mrs. and Miss Bowden; from Swampscott, Mrs. Burdill and Mrs. Boulter; from Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. Rock; from Haverhill, Mrs. Williams; and from Newburyport, Miss Rife. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were present from Boston, and mention should also be made of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Feteau, and Mr. Frank C. Carlisle.

Two ladies and two little girls—Mrs. Cross and Misses Helene Bowden, Flora Cross and Myrtle Stevens—were dressed in Dutch costumes, ready, at an early hour, to receive their guests. Many were the surmises as to what the "Dutch supper" was to consist of. At last they found out, sitting in a circle, as the table would not hold so many. Frankfurters, onions, "potato, bacon and onion," salad, macaroni with cheese, rye-bread, cream cheese sandwiches, dough nuts, cake and coffee, were served, to the great delectation of those present—the "Frankfurters" being especially enjoyed. As the Dutch are supposed to keep early hours, party broke up at half past eight, having swelled the "Home" fund by nearly three more dollars.

That the deaf might not wholly lose the benefit of the Chapman meetings in Boston, these last three weeks, it was kindly arranged by Mr. Wyand, assisted by their faithful friend and interpreter, Miss Emily Goldsmith, that seats should be reserved for them at the Tremont Temple service, on the evening of Tuesday, February 16th. Invitation was given out the previous Sunday, and the response was unexpectedly large, though not reaching the number reported by the daily papers, eight in one case and a hundred in another. By actual count there were about fifty, who had an entire section of the left upper gallery devoted to them. They were of all ages, and from all schools and denominations, except the Catholic.

Miss Goldsmith stood in one corner, in full view of all, and interpreted the words of song, prayer, and sermon, with great expression and clearness, so that most of us could follow the service as closely as though we heard it. All watched with quiet, rapt attention, and fully realized the solemnity of the moment, as Dr. Chapman spoke on that ringing declaration of Paul, which has echoed down the ages—

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."

More impressive than the sermon was the closing hymn, given so slowly that even the dumbest oralist could understand it. The line, "I will love Thee in life, I will love Thee in death," was rendered by Miss Goldsmith with great power and beauty. This hymn the reporter of the *Boston Journal* termed "the climax of the dramatic."

Those who sympathized with its last line were to raise their hands in token of that sympathy. "Slowly," said the *Journal*, "the sweet voice of Mrs. Goodson was singing the line, and so slowly the fingers of Miss Goldsmith were singing the hymn to the deaf people. The last word rolled from the lips of Mrs. Goodson, from the fingers of Miss Goldsmith too, and then, as two thousand men and women raised their right hands, a large proportion of the deaf people lifted theirs also, and waited until the last note had died away." It was a moment never to be forgotten, and great credit is due, both to Mr. Wyand and to Miss Goldsmith, for giving the deaf people this opportunity. From the usher under whose care they were placed, they received much courtesy, and Mr. Wyand, meeting Dr. Chapman downstairs, was given a hearty handclasp, which assured him of the latter's kind feeling.

Religious profession may be made in many ways, according to the choice and belief of the individual. The lifted hands at Tremont Temple were one form of it—submission to the consecrating touch of Bishop Lawrence is another. This last came to our friend, Mr. Joseph Church Peirce, well known among Boston people, but at present in New Bedford, on the 28th of last December. He was one of thirty-eight candidates confirmed by the Bishop at St. Thomas' Church in Taunton. Mr. Peirce is very firm and happy in his allegiance to the Mother Church from which so many others have sprung.

Deep regret is expressed at the continued illness of Rev. S. Stanley Searing. He is at present in a private ward of the Massachusetts General Hospital, ordered by his physician to keep absolutely quiet.

At the request of Mr. Tufts, Mr. Frisbee will conduct services at Trinity next Sunday, and for the first Sunday in March other arrangements will be made.

The illness of Mrs. Walter H. Perry, and her detention in the hospital, pending an operation, is causing much solicitude to her friends. Mrs. Perry is one of those women who radiate sunshine; who, even in their own extremest suffering, are cheerful and thoughtful of others; and her absence from the home she makes bright is a bitter trial to the inmates of it. At the present writing, indications are more hopeful. She is under the care of five experienced physicians, two of them among the finest in the State, and they all speak encouragingly.

Mr. Pierce mentions a schoolmate of his now residing in New Bedford, who may be known to others also—Mrs. St. Lawrence, formerly Miss Bertha Marvell. She is of English ancestry, her parents having emigrated from England when she was a small girl. Heavy sorrow has come to her of late, as her father died two years ago, and her husband of consumption, last June, leaving her with three small children, who are in the custody of their paternal grandparents.

The recent marriage of Mr. Isaac Beach, of Branford, Ct., to Miss Amey Wallace, of Providence, is said to be the result of their meeting at the Convention in the latter city last summer.

Another romantic marriage took place on Wednesday, February 24th, in a Jamaica Plain Catholic Church, is that of Frank Conley, crack pitcher in the New Bedford, New England Baseball team, and Miss Catherine Mulligan, daughter of Fire Chief Mulligan, all of Roxbury. Their intimacy dates back to their childhood days, when both were pupils at the Horace Mann School. Since then, they have been mutually helpful, and will doubtless be still more so when their present friendship is cemented by law and the sanction of the church. The great Fair in aid of the New

England Home for the Deaf is now an accomplished fact, but its description demands an entire letter, and will therefore be postponed until a later issue, when it will be illustrated by cuts. Meanwhile, we are glad to announce its entire success. Mr. Wyand's sermon on "Courage and Heroism," the day after it closed, had a practical exemplification when Mrs. Bowden stepped to the platform and announced that the Fair had brought in three hundred dollars, for the workers have been brave and heroic, and deserve their reward.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1909.

## CUMBERLAND CLUB.

A MOCK TRIAL.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., February 20, 1909.—The member, of the Cumberland Club considered that the installation of a new set of officers is worthy of some kind of celebration. It is said that the clubmen put so much work into the installation exercises that it is impossible to hold the celebration on the same night, hence the banquet which was held last evening in the Benedict Hotel. The spread prepared by Caterer John Walsh was all that could be desired. The service was also up to a high standard, and when justice had been done to the good things the members and their guests sat back and listened to the good things on the programme which the committee had prepared for this occasion.

The "piece-de-resistance," however, was a mock trial which indicated that the members had been giving some attention to local hearings and trials held in this vicinity recently.

An alleged member of the club, named Herbert J. Jackson, was arraigned on the charge of voting at a recent election of officers without having previously paid his dues.

Honorable George Mason, who was toastmaster of the evening, was chosen as judge, because it was presumed he knew less about law than any other person present. The defendant was allowed to choose his own jury. He said there were only five men in the hall whom he could regard as friends, and he chose them, considering a jury of five sufficient.

Major A. E. Beauchene, a very widely known deaf-mute and a founder of the Cumberland Club acted as a prosecuting attorney, raised a formal protest against this, and stated that there never was a jury of less than twelve men. Judge Mason got over the protest by remarking that they were in Pawtucket, and at hearings and investigations in this city the men in control were a law unto themselves.

Col. John Gunning was chosen to act as the defendant's counsel.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner, a whist tournament being the order. A full membership and some invited guests were present.

J. E. MACK, Secretary,  
CUMBERLAND CLUB,  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

## A DEAF-MUTE HUNTER.

J. Fitch Brands, of Mt. Bethel, Pa., has returned from a hunting trip in Maine. He shot two moose and several deer. The moose was a fine one and measured fifty-two inches across its horns. He will have the head mounted.

Mr. Brands next went to Virginia with a hearing man and returned home with six wild turkeys, forty-nine quails and one wild pigeon. Mr. Brands' next hunting trip will be with a party of men in the wilds of the Pocono Mountains, after bears and foxes. Mr. Brands once killed a black bear weighing 560 pounds, after firing three shots.

On February 13th, J. F. Brands started out fox hunting. He soon struck the trail of a racoon and followed it to a tree upon Austin Skuster's farm. Getting permission, he cut down the tree and killed six "coons." He then went over the Delaware River, cut down a tree and killed one of the two coons in it. A pretty fair days work, killing five out of the seven coons he saw. He sold their fur to our local fur-dealer for \$9.60.



## Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1909.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 1634 Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.  
One Copy, one year \$1.00  
CONTRIBUTIONS.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Station M, New York

"He's true to God who's true to man :  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
'Neath the all-beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

It has long been a lamentable custom to class the deaf as "defectives."

That they are handicapped by the deprivation of one or more of the five senses, nobody has ever attempted to deny. But to say that they are deficient physically, mentally or morally, calls forth from this writer a most strenuous objection.

In outdoor sports they have proven themselves the peers, and very often the superiors, of the hearing. Their record on the diamond and the cinder path, and in all field sports, places them in Class A. As a matter of fact, the world's record for the 75-yard sprint was made (and still holds) by an old-time Fanwood boy. And was it not also a Fanwood boy who, twenty or more years ago, won the Marathon of his day against one hundred twenty hearing rivals at Madison Square Garden.

In the indoor games and exercises, the deaf have also an enviable record. Some ten or twelve years ago, a team of Fanwood's basket ball players, called the Silent Five, toured the cities from New York to Chicago, winning victory upon victory over the best players the country could produce.

The Fanwood Cadets, at the Military Tournaments, participated in by the cracks of the whole country and even Canada, have won the applause of admiring thousands by the almost faultless exhibitions in marching evolutions and the manual of arms. In recent years, pitted against battalions of hearing cadets, they have been universally proclaimed the superiors in every department of the school of the soldier.

Their military band evokes the wonder of all who have heard it in the variety and excellence of its repertoire.

In the fine arts, the deaf have always held high rank, and this not only because they see most faithfully, but also because of the originality of conception and the delicacy of execution.

In the world of workers they have proven apt and skillful and industrious and energetic.

There probably is little reason why the above accomplishments should not be theirs.

The one problem, which has always, and will always, confront and baffle the efforts of instructors, is to confer the ability of correct verbal expression. Without the aid of sound and the talk and colloquy of their fellows, the progress in acquiring language is necessarily difficult and slow, and there is ever present the obtruding conviction that in the line of grammatical expression the deaf are below par.

It is therefore a pleasant—nay, a wonderful surprise, to note the result of a competition instituted by the *New York Times*, open to all

schoolboys and schoolgirls in Greater New York, to contribute essays upon the life and character of Lincoln, based upon seven papers by Frederic Trevor Hill.

There was a total of 10,000 essays submitted, and only 1000, or one out of ten, could receive a mention or award. These essays were judged by four separate committees solely upon their merits, and did not take into consideration the varying difficulties and disadvantages of the contestants.

There were thirty-one aspirants for honors from the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. All were voluntary, and the omissions of contestants of admitted ability were as numerous as those who entered. To reach the average of success, only three of the number of the deaf entries would be required to obtain a mention or award. Imagine, therefore, the unprecedented success obtained by the deaf, when twenty-one received either medals, prizes or certificate. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain."—I. COR. IX., 24.

The only logical deduction for this extraordinary achievement of deaf boys and girls, is that the breadth and liberality of the Combined, or Eclectic, System gives the stimulus and force and inspiration that culminates in the highest mental development and the most accurate and descriptive forms of expression. The Lincoln competition called for knowledge of the subject and capability in handling it, and the deaf proved that they had the courage and ambition to try and the ability to succeed.

Of the contestants, seven are congenitally deaf, two are semi-deaf, and twelve are semi-mutes. Two of them are children of deaf parents.

At the New York Institution the mind is not hampered or repressed. Although in the classroom signs are not used as a medium of instruction, in the chapel at lectures and religious services they are utilized to the fullest extent, and on the playground and in general intercourse, there are no restrictions or prohibitions whatever. The deaf-blind, who have taken the lead in the successful competition, the instruction is by signs and finger-spelling. Therefore the mental development and facility of verbal expression evidenced in their productions, point unerringly to the value of signs and the manual alphabet as a means of communication and instruction, and dispels once again the fallacy that signs are a hindrance to the acquisition of grammatical English.

The essays are appended and commended to the consideration of the JOURNAL readers as well as to the educators of the deaf throughout the country.

## CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday at 3 P.M. March 7th, Holy Communion Every Friday, 8 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. Every Sunday at 3 P.M. March 28th, Holy Communion.

MARCH 7TH.

St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., 10:30 A.M.  
Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P.M.

BOSTON.

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE FAIR.

Cash..... \$324 13  
Expenditures..... 24 13  
Total cash..... \$300 00

Value of things given to the Home from the fair, \$20.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all who have aided me to make the fair a success. P. S. BOWDEN.

## THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION.

### Fanwood Pupils Win Medals and Honors

#### IN LITERARY COMPETITION

Probably one of the greatest events in the history of the Institution was enacted during a period of one month. The *New York Times*, one of the leading papers of this city, published a notice previous to February 1st, announcing that, in order to make the Centennial celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator and martyr-President, an occasion long to be remembered, prizes would be given for the best composition in a competition. Beginning February 1st, articles were published in its columns, written by Frederick Trevor Hill, each day until the seventh concluded the series.

The Principal thought that it was too good a chance to be lost, whereby the pupils might profit by it, and accordingly gave orders to buy large numbers of the copies of the *Times* each day, and distributed these among the older pupils. The infection of enthusiastic spirits was soon aroused amongst the pupils, and they pounced on the articles, and studied them until they had mastered the facts. On Sunday, February 7th, the last article appeared, and then the boys and girls "buckled down" and set their pencils flying over sheets of paper in a way that would make all the hibernating animals sit up and take notice.

Before Lincoln's birthday arrived the last of the deaf competitors had turned in their compositions. Not one of them had any expectation of winning even a certificate, but they were all conscious of that satisfied feeling which says that "we tried even if we did fail."

Time and again the teachers and officers were asked if the *Times* had announced the list of winners. No one could get any information on that score until last Friday, when the teachers said that the lists would be published in the Sunday *Times*.

Sunday morning, the Principal was in his office before his usual time with the Sunday *Times* before him. Soon a buzz of excitement went around when it was whispered that some of our pupils had come out victorious. Instantly, a few unable to withhold any restraint, made a rush for the Principal's office for news. One glance was enough. He had on the greatest and most pleasant smile that could be found in the whole State, if we may be allowed to exaggerate a little. The few crowded around him while he showed them the names of twenty-one (21) of his pupils, which he had marked.

More copies of the Sunday *Times* were bought, and no one felt sorry for the chap on whom the crowds piled in their eagerness to see the names.

The Principal made his appearance in the chapel a little later on, and after a few remarks he launched out into the subject which apparently he was aching to give expression to in his great pride and enthusiasm. To the whole assemblage he spoke with inspired zeal, showing them the great odds which confronted the competitors when they undertook to compete. Ten thousand compositions were sent in and among these a large number expected to be disappointed.

He then counted the number of the deaf representatives of Fanwood, which totaled thirty-one. Thirty-one in ten thousand gives a bare chance, and yet twenty-one were in the fore when the judges made known their decision. This gives a percentage of 67, which is probably the highest among the percentages of public and private schools in and out of the city. This would mean that the deaf did far better than the children in the public schools who have all their faculties, and to whom English is the mother tongue.

The Principal called the winners upon the platform and remarked that not only himself, the teachers, officers and pupils, were proud of them, but in the name of all the deaf in the United States and elsewhere, he most heartily congratulated and thanked them, the representatives of the deaf, who were not men who were in their maturity, but young boys and girls. He also remarked that the success of the winners was a great aid in the war against that "thorn on the rosebush"—the word, "defective"—in which the public always includes the deaf. Consequently the deaf from the four quarters of our country may well feel proud of their representatives in the Fanwood School.

The winners of the prizes are as follows:

FIVE-DOLLAR CASH PRIZES  
AND MEDALS—Ella Hopkins, Ida S. Bucher, Catherine Pederson.

MEDALS—Fannie Krumholz, Sadie Reibstein, Kate McGirr, Harry Goldberg, Henry Richardson, William C. Wren, Raymond Layman, Fred G. Fancher, Carl Lautenberger.

CERTIFICATES—Lena Herschleifer, Lucile C. Left, Sarah Prager, Gertrude A. Doenges, Henry H. Brauer, Hyacinth Dramis, Alfred J. Geiger, Solia Goerschanek, Solomon Zimmerman.

The compositions are appended below in the order of the prizes:

By IDA S. BUCHER.

Deaf-Blind.

In an unhealthy, floorless and poorly furnished shack, Abraham Lincoln made his first appearance upon this earth. His mother was a delicate, uneducated woman, but she did all she could for the welfare of the child, encouraging his ambitions as best she could, but she died when he was very young. His father, an illiterate farm laborer and carpenter, took little or no interest in the boy, never teaching him how to run the farm, but leaving that for others to do, and seldom allowing him to attend school. When he became older he did odd jobs, and in this way people came to know him and lent him books, the few that they had, and these he read again and again.

When a young man he worked as clerk in a grocery store, never cheating in weights but doing everything honestly. Next he became joint partner of a grocery with a man of dissolute habits, who afterwards died leaving Lincoln in debt, but every cent was finally paid. It was while carrying on this business that he began the study of law, but he never studied it systematically, and never felt that he was fit for the profession. Yet by patience, close application and occasional attendance of courts, he succeeded in becoming a reliable lawyer. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature for four years, after which he became a judge of the circuit.

He was a skillful politician, but he was never greedy for office. He cared very little for money or dress, and frequently mortified his friends by his carelessness of appearance. He was frank in all things. He would speak his mind when his friends urged him to be silent. Even while the War with Mexico was going on, and the whole country was elated by the success of our army, he criticised it. His debate with his opponent, Douglas, made him famous.

He did not become President until fifty years of age. Stanton, Seward and Chase worked very hard for the office and were bitterly disappointed over their defeat, but Lincoln avoided trouble by handling them tactfully, and there was little friction. It seems as though Lincoln was the man for the time, for no other could have done so well for the nation at that critical period.

During the Civil War he was just towards his countrymen, who were in esteem. He was schooled in the solving of hard problems although he was slow to decide. Had it not been for him, slavery would, no doubt, have increased, and at this day the country would not be, as it is, a glorious nation. But it was Lincoln the man that we revere. He overcame many obstacles; he was patient, modest, unselfish, thoroughly honest, and he will ever live in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.

By ELLA HOPKINS.

Deaf-Blind.

In a miserable shack, in the wilderness of Kentucky, was born, about one hundred years ago, a child whose name has since been an inspiration to all true Americans.

Abraham Lincoln's father, an illiterate farm hand, did not think an education was necessary for the boy, but his mother, a delicate, sickly woman, did her best to start him on the road to knowledge. Lincoln was unlike other boys who have an eager desire for learning. His obliging nature won the interest of the neighbors, who gladly lent him books to read. Though far from brilliant minded, and having no extraordinary intellectual powers, Lincoln was a patient, modest, unselfish, thoroughly honest, and he will ever live in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.

Love for truth was deeply rooted in that great heart, and by it was he ruled.

He was modest, gentle, and unassuming, but lacked grace and elegance. He was never ashamed to confess his ignorance or to make inquiries.

He was gentle and kind by nature; no harsh words ever escaped his lips. What learning he possessed was gained at intervals of leisure. He studied while at work, and it was no uncommon sight to find him reading a book while following the plough, yet curious to relate, the furrows were always true.

As a clerk, Lincoln did his duty faithfully, but did not attempt to make himself indispensable. However, his honesty won the confidence of the people. His business venture with Mr. Berry ended in failure, but Lincoln faithfully paid the debts. It was at the Circuit Court, in Booneville, that Lincoln received his first inspiration for law.

How could a man born in such obscurity, and brought up by ignorant parents, entertain the idea of pursuing law? Lincoln had very little worldly knowledge. Though badly handicapped, he persevered and left the profession of a farmer. He found it. His entire political career from the first round to success, is like a vivid picture of a man yearly ascending a steep hill, every now and then encountering an obstacle, which he cheerfully overcomes, while on his sad face is written patience. This did Lincoln daily meet rebuffs and humiliations, but his pure, upright mind knew that the truth would sooner or later be recognized.

The reward of his famous debate with his opponent, Douglas, was his election to Congress, where he served his country manfully.

Always frank and outspoken, he fearlessly denounced the Mexican War, just when our armies had covered themselves with glory, because he thought it would not benefit the country.

As President, he guided the Nation with a steady hand, winning by his patience and sympathy, love and reverence of every true American. He certainly deserves all this love. It was not the President that inspired him, but his pure, upright mind. When his great work was done, he wore the martyr's crown.

By CATHERINE J. PEDERSON.

Deaf-Blind.

One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln, one of our best beloved Presidents, was born in a small cabin, in the wilderness of Kentucky. He had no regular schooling, his mother rendering him all the assistance she could until her death, and his father, an illiterate man, did not consider it worth while to send him to school.

He did not meet with success in his occupation as a farmer-hand. Life was a struggle, and then as farmer, and afterwards as grocer was also a failure.

Lincoln finally became a lawyer, and his honesty, not brilliancy, won for him many clients, yet he was owned by none. He cared little for wealth, and would never defend a case unless he knew it to be practical and felt that he could act justly and sincerely in the cause he espoused.

Lincoln did not spend much time in politics, yet his record was marked by many disappointments, yet he was never discouraged.

He never permitted himself to agree with a popular opinion unless he thought it right and true.

It was prior to the Civil War that his party triumphed and he was chosen to be President.

At the crisis, when everything was in confusion, he remained calm, patient and resolute in his dealings with the question of civil liberty, the people and the States.

He used his influence with his Cabinet in such a way that these men found themselves protected by the very man they had sought to betray.

To relieve the burdens of care and responsibility he was even humorous at times. He spoke whatever his heart suggested. "Seeing the right as God gave him to see the right." These simple virtues were the real secrets of his triumph.

Let first reverence and honor be paid to "Lincoln, the Man," who is inspiring the hearts of all true Americans to-day, the President, who never ceased to be one of the people, the man who lived "with malice toward none and charity for all."

By HARRY GOLDBERG.  
Editor "The Little Printer."

Just one century has elapsed since the birth of our noble martyr and President, Abraham Lincoln. He was born in Kentucky, on a farm, and it is a mystery how he, a poor farmer's boy, developed into a man of such high intelligence, and in which he was born was merely a hut, with a flooring of hard earth. The land around it was a wilderness, lonely and desolate, with no roads, so that Lincoln had to pick up an education as he could.

When Lincoln was in his twelfth year his mother died of consumption, and after that he had to work very hard to support his family.

When Lincoln was in his twenty-first year, he practically had earned nothing but his keep. His first occupation was working in a grocer's store, but in a very short time he gave up that work and went home to help his family. Lincoln, as a farmer, salesman, or merchant, did not show great ability, and often proved a failure.

Lincoln, as a lawyer, did all his work justly. He neither deceived himself, nor did he allow others to deceive him, and he was honest and fairly looked on all sides of a question before making up his mind. He never sacrificed his principles for gain, but for all that he was not a saint. He was a man of his own mind and his family from his earnings as a lawyer. Lincoln served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and was elected to the Congress.

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By FREDERIC GEO. FANCHER.

Abraham Lincoln was born under such circumstances that nobody ever dreamed that he might be the future President of the United States. His birthplace was only a log-cabin with a dirt floor, and his father, who died when he was a child, had tried to kindle in him a spark of ambition. His father, who was an illiterate, shiftless farmer, considered his son's education as a waste of time and would not permit his son to attend school except at rare intervals; but often hired him out to work on the farm.

So interested were people in him because of his unostentatious and unselfishness that, perceiving his hunger for education, they took pains to give him the best of what they could. He was a man of his own mind and his family from his earnings as a lawyer. Lincoln served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and was elected to the Congress.

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got his inspiration of taking up the profession of the law.

After Lincoln had left home he tried clerking and farming, but after a few attempts at each, he gave them up and went into the grocery business with another man. Lincoln managed with his customary carelessness, permitting it to go to ruin, and every incident of his life showed that he was a man of his own mind and his family from his earnings as a lawyer. Lincoln served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and was elected to the Congress.

He had studied law during his spare moments, and after several failures was admitted to the bar. Lincoln also became a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which he became very unpopular by opposing the law forbidding the establishment of Abolition Societies and applying the right of possession of slaves as common property. Admiring his pluck and courage, the people chose him to compete against Stephen Douglas for the Senatorship of Illinois. He was defeated, but accepted it without dismay.

When he finally became President, he was deserted on all sides by those who sought to have him elected and who did all they could to hinder him in performing his duties. Yet he bore all his burdens with calmness and fortitude, trusting in God, and upholding his motto: "With malice towards none, with charity for all."

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tor from Illinois and was elected. Here he had many debates with Douglas, but managed to win most of them. He did not feel helpless when confronted by new questions, and did not allow himself to be diverted by complications. He allowed his services full scope in the performance of his duties, even permitting encroachments on the dignity of his office.

In his Cabinet were the great speakers—Stanton, Seward and Chase. While Lincoln was surely mastering the duties of his office and meeting its responsibilities, his character developed. He was not afraid to use his power, but he never abused it.

There were attacks on him for loss of blood and deadness to shame, and both the North and South were shameless in stinging him with abuse and strove to pillory him at every turn, but before he died he heard the hisses turn to cheers.

His achievement is not beyond the power of the humblest in the land, and every American must strive to make him his model.

By GERTRUDE A. DOERNES.

Abraham Lincoln was born in a log house in Kentucky. He lived with his father and mother, but his mother was delicate and died of consumption while he was a little child. His father was very lazy and would not let him go to school and learn. He wanted him to work as a carpenter.

He and his father moved to Illinois. There Lincoln worked hard cutting down logs and clearing a farm. He earned money and died of consumption while he was a little child. His father was very lazy and would not let him go to school and learn. He wanted him to work as a carpenter.

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Abraham Lincoln never finished his education. He was never afraid to ask questions. He learned most from the books he read. He sometimes read books when he was tired to rest, take out his book, and read. He practiced writing every night. He was always trying to improve his mind.

At the age of twenty-four years Abraham Lincoln was not a success in life. He farmed until he was twenty-one years old, then he clerked in an country grocery store. Lincoln was not happy as a grocer, so he gave it up and went to the Black Hawk War. He next entered politics. He ran for the legislature, but failed to be elected, so he went into the grocery business again. All this time he was reading law and dreaming of some day being more than a clerk.

Lincoln was not a brilliant lawyer all at once. He thought the lawyers should tell the truth and make peace. He always tried to succeed and he did not care for wealth. He never liked to study law, but he enjoyed showing the people the right path to take. He practiced law for twenty-three years.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years old he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. It was his first office in politics. He had his own ideas and he did not care for other people's opinions. Lincoln joined a society of abolitionists. Most of other legislators were in favor of the slave hunters, because he was never selfish. His friends knew he always told the truth. So that is how he succeeded. He always tried to do what he believed to be right.

When Lincoln was elected President there was great strife between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success because the country was in war. He did not complain of his duties. He never ceased to be one of the people when he became President.

Lincoln was a great President, but he was a greater man. He showed all Americans how to overcome hardships, and that all things are possible to him who tries.

By HYACINTH DRAMIS.

The life of Abraham Lincoln is a mystery of natural development which continued all through his life.

From boyhood Lincoln came up under great disadvantages. He spent all the time working on his father's farm, seldom going to school, yet Lincoln did his best to overcome the disadvantages under which he lay. He kept with him his ambition, working at home till he was twenty-one years of age.

From when Lincoln quitted the farm he gave himself to politics. He was made a lawyer. Yet Lincoln was never a profound student in law, but he had schooled himself on common English laws. This occupation gave Lincoln the respect and honor. He always relied upon the truth and was in demand by the people who had confidence that he would win their cause.

During the time before he was made a lawyer, Lincoln had been grocer and clerk. In his experience as a clerk he gained the tribute of men and the nickname of *Honest Abe*. As a grocer Lincoln was a poor business man and soon he gave up this line of work to follow his ambition, which was to bring him to his high place. In his political career Lincoln met with many disappointments and failures. He did not get discouraged. These misfortunes gave Lincoln experience and knowledge of people, which served Lincoln throughout his whole career.

Despite the fact that Lincoln was fifty years old when he was elected President, he still showed the moral qualities that had made his youth so honored. His daily example of resolution, fortitude and patience prevailed during the trouble of his nation, making him accomplish great problems for his people.

By ALFRED JOSEPH GEIGER.

A century has elapsed since the birth of Abraham Lincoln; mythology and tradition are busy with his memories to translate him to the realm of heroes. His great advancement and achievement are mysteries to the despair of common mortals. It is impossible to exaggerate conditions against him, as he was born in poverty and had occasion a very poor chance in life and education.

He never dreamed of his future greatness, but thought of the next day as a struggle against poverty.

But natural poverty discouraged him not. His mother, no doubt, had done her utmost to enlighten his hope.

In his occupations as a farm hand, clerk, and a merchant, he showed no ability. However, he won the influence of the people by his honesty and great services.

He could, however, have bettered his chances had he followed his dawning ambition, instead of remaining amid the sorrow, disappointment and difficulties which found him in his youthful age.

He did not, he remained in his profession in law by listening to and watching with rapt attention the mimic dramas of the backwoods lawyers.

Neither brilliancy nor learning made him a lawyer, nor had he any of a lawyer's scholarly sense. He schooled himself on the common laws of England, and decided that it was no hard task to comprehend, and relied on truth and honesty to advance him in the ranks of his associates.

He served four consecutive years in the Illinois Legislature and one year in Congress, yet he demonstrated that he was neither a prudent nor practical politician. He rose in ranks of his fellow politicians which puzzled them. He afterwards declared that the war with Mexico was just. The abolition of slavery, which he accomplished, won the hearts of the

people of the North, who assisted him in this cause.

His honesty, unselfishness, modesty and sincerity, won for him the Presidency of this great Republic and a place among favored men and heroes of the earth.

By SOLIA GERSCHIANEK.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, in Kentucky, in 1809. His parents were very poor and uneducated. His father worked as a farmer and was a good farmer. His mother was a good woman and was interested in "Abe's" education. She died when Lincoln was eleven years old.

Lincoln was very fond of reading. He borrowed books from all his neighbors. He was careful of the books, but he had an accident with one of the borrowed books and had to work and pay the damage to the book.

Lincoln went to school one year and he learned very little from his school masters. He learned to read and write and work arithmetic beside the fire. He was ambitious and was very anxious to learn.

Lincoln worked on the farm helping his father until he was twenty-one years old. He did not like farm life, and he went to work as a clerk in a country store. He did much better as a clerk than as a farm hand. Little as a clerk, he was a good worker. He was a good worker and a very credit, and their business was not successful.

Lincoln had heard some lawyers speak in the court, at Booneville, where he was a clerk. He decided that he wanted to be a lawyer, and read law at night, when he had a store. He was a good lawyer. Everyone had confidence in him, because he was always in demand to the Legislature of Illinois four times. Then he was elected to Congress.

In 1860 Lincoln was chosen President of the United States. The country was in great trouble at the time, because the North and South were in war. Lincoln freed the slaves and managed the country well. He was a good worker and a very credit, and their business was not successful.

Lincoln was a good President and a great man.

By LENA HERSCHLIMPER.

A century has passed since Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky. His mother was uneducated and died when he was ten years old. He borrowed books from his neighbors and read them and improved step by step.

The Red Letter Day of his calendar was when he walked to the Circuit Court at Booneville, fifteen miles from his home. He listened with attention to the lawyers' speeches. For it was his first desire to be himself for the profession of the law. But he did not feel unhappy or restless with his own work. He was learning unselfishness and how to help others. He was learning to sympathize with those in trouble and to appreciate the value of truth.

Lincoln took no interest in farming and hunting. He was always in demand for him to do it to keep himself in funds. He was a clerk in Offutt's country store and there he did better. Then he fought with the Indians in the "Black Hawk War." He ran for the Legislature but he failed the first time, so he went to work in a store again. He was always honest with the children.

Lincoln did not wake to find himself a famous lawyer. His appearance was uncut and he was anything but neat in his habits. He always advised a client to compromise. He practiced law for twenty-three years, but he was not a brilliant lawyer. He never charged much for his services, and they were always in demand.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years of age, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. That was his first office in politics. He was not a prudent politician. He joined the society of Abolitionists but most of the other Legislators were in favor of slaves. He was opposed to the Mexican War because he did not want slavery carried there.

When Lincoln was elected President, there was great strife between the North and South. He did not enjoy his success as President because the country was in trouble. While he was President, he had great questions to solve. He did not complain of his duties and he was always kind in his feelings and gave good advice to all who asked it. All the country was blaming him for their trouble, but afterwards they saw he was doing his best. He left the world better than he found it. He showed all Americans that the best thing to do in this world is to try to help others.

Lincoln was a great President, but he was a greater man. He showed all Americans how to overcome hardships, and that all things are possible to him who tries.

By LUCILLE C. LEFF.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky in 1809. His parents were very poor. His mother died when he was a young boy. He went to school for a few years, but he was not interested in them and he decided to become a lawyer.

Lincoln never finished his education. He was always afraid of asking questions. Sometimes he read the books in the woods. He always told the truth and tried to discover it in all things.

As a workman, he was not a success. His boss did not like him, because he often stopped work to read books. He worked as a clerk in the country store. He was always very honest. He weighed things correctly and he was good measure. Now, he was discouraged in his work, so he went to the Black Hawk War and fought. He ran for the Legislature in Illinois but he was defeated.

Then he became a merchant again. He was very much discouraged in his work. He had an idea of becoming a lawyer. All the time he was quietly reading law, and preparing for his political life.

Lincoln did not awake to find himself a brilliant lawyer. He believed that the lawyer should be honest. He begged his clients to make peace with each other. He did not like to study law but he loved the principles. He practiced law for twenty-three years. There were more eloquent lawyers than Lincoln in Illinois, but he was a better man. He never surrendered his principles to any rule. He is an inspiration to all who go into law.

When Lincoln was twenty-eight years of age, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. That was his first office in politics. He was not a careful politician.

Lincoln was opposed to the Mexican war because he thought the war was carried into Mexico. He did not want that.

Lincoln was a puzzle to office hunters. He was never self-interested. His friends knew that he always told the truth. His failure made him more careful.

When Lincoln was elected President, there was a great war between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success, but he was a great man. He was always very cool and never complained of his duties.

Lincoln was a good President. He was never too proud to be one of the people. When he was President, he was always kind to the people and gave good advice to all. He never spoke a savage word.

Lincoln was a great President but he was a greater man. He showed all Americans how to overcome hardships, and that all things are possible to him who tries.

By SARAH PRAGER.

A century ago, Abraham Lincoln was born in poverty and obscurity. He was a poor boy in a poor cabin with a floor made of hard earth. His parents were poor. His mother was very delicate. She died while Abraham was a young boy. She was devoted to him and he grieved about her death. He was fond of reading books. He had no money but he borrowed from his neighbors. Lincoln was contented to improve slowly. He wanted to become a lawyer because he had often heard the lawyers speak in court, at Booneville. But he lived on the farm and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years of age.

Lincoln had poor schooling. His education was never finished because he was always ready to learn. He was not afraid of asking questions. He was never too dignified to admit that he did not know. He worked hard to study as a boy, but he saw the need of an education.

When Lincoln was elected President, there was a great strife between the North and the South. He did not enjoy his success as President, because the country was in war. He was a good President because he completely mastered his work. Lincoln was never finished because he was always ready to learn. He was not afraid of asking questions. He was never too dignified to admit that he did not know. He worked hard to study as a boy, but he saw the need of an education.

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By SOLOMON ZIMMERMAN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin, Ky., February 12th, 1809, in a log cabin, which was exactly like a barn. It was not luxurious, having only one window without glass, and neither wooden floor nor good pieces of furniture.

His mother died when he was a child about three years old, and he was left in his father's charge. He went to school for one year, but it seemed to him as if he had learned nothing at all. Every night after hard work, he spent most of his time studying and reading with great care so as to get an education. Indeed he studied with difficulty, but, luckily, he could be patient. He would never give up anything that he read, that puzzled him. He stayed at home and gave the benefit of his services to his family until the age of twenty-one had reached. While remaining there, he had earned practically nothing for himself for the future.

At the age of twenty-three, he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store, but soon got tired of this, and decided to study law. He studied law very carefully for several years, and afterward he became a most honest and successful lawyer, and made many great speeches. He was devoted to politics, and became an extraordinarily successful politician. In the Illinois Legislature he served four consecutive terms during his early days. During one term that he served in Congress, he was not considered a "practical" politician. He had courage, which the people liked. For this reason he was picked to be the leader against slavery. With the latter he had many hot debates and managed to win some of them.

At the time of the war with Mexico, it was feared that an attempt would be made to increase slavery. Lincoln was so touched with sorrow that he determined to abolish slavery entirely, and he carried it out a few years later.

As he met the responsibilities of his office, his character developed strongly. He was not afraid to use his power to do the things which he thought to be right.

Before he was nominated for President, it was never thought that there was any chance for him to attain this high position, but through honest devotion to duty, he was unanimously elected. He was assassinated in a theatre. His death caused great sorrow all over the world.

By H. H. BRAUER.

On February 12th, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky. The cabin in which he was born, was surrounded by a wilderness and it was lonely to the point of desolation. Lincoln's mother died when he was a little boy. His father would not let him attend school. The only effort he made to improve his education was a half-hearted attempt to teach him carpentry. His father hired him to other farmers who were in need of extra hands. The poor boy did not complain, but worked patiently. He was full of inspiration and saw a vision of coming greatness. He never hurried at anything. People took an interest in this unselfish boy and they loaned him their books. He read through those volumes by the light of his father's fire. He was very thoughtful and eager for knowledge and was never afraid of asking questions. His reading was directed by opportunity rather than selections. He was not a bright boy, but a patient one. His mind matured very slowly. He looked honestly and fairly on all sides of every question.

Lincoln's early manhood was a failure from the material point of view, and at the age of twenty-four years he found himself far from success. He disliked farming, though he never complained while he was at it. At twenty-three he was a clerk in a country store. He was not a success as a farmer. To break the monotony of his life he joined the Black Hawk War, but soon returned to take up the duties of a merchant.

He was not a success as a business man for his heart was not in that kind of work. He was reading law and educating himself while his business was going to rack and ruin. It is the support and inspiration of all who desire to make the honorable profession of the law worthy of its name. He served four terms in the Illinois Legislature during his early years and one in Congress. During his experience as an office holder, he was not regarded as a practical politician. Lincoln's career was political, not commercial.

The Mexican war was probably an attempt to extend the boundaries of slavery, so Lincoln strongly opposed it. He re-entered the field to contest for the United States Senatorship, and was finally selected to run against Douglas in the great contest for the Illinois Senatorship.

In 1860, Lincoln found himself President of the United States. He was not allowed to enjoy a moment of peace during his administration. His practice in the courts had thoroughly familiarized him with his profession, and long before he encountered them in his cabinet, he met Stanton, Seward and Chase. The mastery of his work was done slowly, but he was not afraid to use his power. He was a great President, but he was a greater man. He achieved great success through his devotion to duty and his absolute honesty in all his dealings with men.

Special Notice

Mr. E. C. Wyand will deliver a lecture at the room of the Boston Society, People's Temple, on Wednesday evening, March 10th, at 8 o'clock, P.M. Subject, Evangelism.

Admission, 15 cents. A large attendance is hoped for, as it will aid in his work.

Nine deaf mutes confirmed at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Virginia, Sunday, the 28th of October, by Bishop Gibson, Rev. O. J. Wildin assisting.

## ST. LOUIS.

J. H. May, 5851 Von Versen Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

On Saturday evening, February 20th, the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club gave their twenty-eighth Annual Masquerade Ball, at Compton Hall. The affair turned out well, as regards attendance and financially. This ball, which is the last one of the season to be given, on account of the approach of Lent, was pretty well attended. As compared with other balls of past years, this one differed from others, on account of a raffle for a Japanese vase being on the programme. Every thing moved along smoothly till the prizes were awarded to the winners. The judges selected to award prizes were as follows:—Misses Evans and E. Dillion; Mrs. Stiglemaann and Messrs. Merrell and Hunter.

The following persons were prize-winners: Mrs. Lulu D. Lohmann, representing a queen—a Japanese cabinet. Oscar Block, representing a hunter with gun and outfit, received a shaving set.

Mrs. M. Formanack, representing "Old Mother Goose," carrying a real live goose and a broom-stick, received a mirror.

The fourth prize was won by a hearing man representing, a "Comical Irishman," won a cuff and collar case.

Mrs. Annie Eubanks, representing a "Cowboy," received a sewing-set.

Mr. A. Wittman, representing a "Comical Dutchman," was awarded a beautiful inkstand.

Miss Emily Diekmann, garbed in a beautiful costume, won a vase.

Miss Julia Wooten, handsomely garbed, won a vase.

At the eleventh hour the crowd gathered near the middle of the hall, where Pres. Casteel stood mounted on a chair. He announced that a raffle for the handsome Japanese Vase, which was on exhibit, hanging above his head, was now in order. Every one was attentive and all seemed eager to become the possessor of the beautiful vase. Quite a lot of coupons were taken out of the grab-bag ere it was decided who won the vase. Well, it is needless to say that "yours truly" was much surprised as well as gratified at becoming the lucky winner of this fine parlor ornament. A lot of persons at the ball begged me to give it to them, but I declined. The committee having charge of the ball were: Messrs. Dolan, Froning and Bleons.

Oscar Block returned from several days' hunting, at Kampville, Mo., where he bagged fifty-three ducks and two geese. He also returned, having the hands and fingers of both arms covered with bandages.

On the 20th of last month, the stock paid a visit to the household of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Whitaker, where he deposited a bouncing boy-baby that tipped the scales at twelve pounds. Mother and babe are doing nicely.

## CHICAGO.

R. A. Brimble, 3535 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

About twenty of the boys, both from Pas-a-Pas Club and F. S. D., attended the Milwaukee F. S. D., Mask Ball. Nearly everyone in the bunch agreed that the Milwaukee ball outvalued that of Chicago's last ball, in the matter of presentation of comic and original characters of costumes and gorgeous farce, and about equally as large in attendance. They staid over night in order to attend the bowling match between these two societies last Sunday, in which the Milwaukee boys were the victors by sixty-five points, though it was an exciting and hot contest. The match was held at Terry's place. It is well remembered that Terry, in his youthful days, was a celebrated pitcher of Brooklyn. Mr. Terry is interested in the welfare of the boys and treated them courteously.

Miss Cora Jacoba, who wears "the smile that won't come off," is the proud possessor of an Angora cat of unusual beauty. A lady friend who went to Canada to visit a friend, bought and presented to her. She had the cat photographed on post cards and is sending them to her friends.

Despite the bad weather, Mrs. Harry Brimble accompanied by Miss Annabel Kent, Fannie Reinling and Stella Friedman, on a visit to the McCowen Oral School for the Deaf, in Englewood.

They met Miss McCowen, the principal of the school, who received them courteously. Miss Stella Friedman has a deaf sister, who is herself a teacher of that school, and through her guidance the ladies were shown everything available for inspection.

Not a single gesture of the sign language was used in instructing the deaf, nor were the visitors allowed to use it in their conversation.

The children were celebrating the anniversary birthday of George Washington, in which they took part in dancing the minuet. The participants wore wigs and costumes of olden time.

Both Misses Stella Friedman and Fannie Reinling were educated at that school, and both speak English excellently, but they cannot lip-read everybody, so this is the reason the sign language is an important agent in instructing and conversing with the deaf.

Mr. E. H. Hughes, formerly of Chicago, arrived from Cleveland, last Friday morning, to fill a position as mechanical draughtsman. He says if he is not satisfied with his present position, he will return East.

The Literary circle held its monthly meeting last Saturday evening. There was no programme made, so a round-up of story telling was the feature of the evening. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

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It is reported that steps are being taken to organize a branch lodge of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf in this city. Mr. R. P. Sutton, who is a member of eight lodges and life insurance companies, is endeavoring to boom the above lodge for the benefit of his afflicted brethren.

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Mrs. Pearl Ballard, of E. St. Louis, Ill. (daughter of Mrs. Pan-cake), has been down with a mild case of la grippe for several days, last week.

On Friday evening, 26th ult., the hall on the ground floor of the Schuyler Memorial House was filled to its capacity by a crowd, who gathered to listen to a reading given by Rev. J. H. Cloud. He took his subject from Shakespeare, and it related to "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Mr. and Mrs. Nold, of Illinois, came to St. Louis, and staid one week, being the guest of a nephew. They also called on their deaf friends.

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Hans Stahr enjoyed a visit from his brother, who came here from Minnesota. He is en route to Oklahoma, where he goes on business.

Alex. Schenck (our famous feather-weight mute pugilist), is very anxious to have a show to box

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Mr. and Mrs. Claud Russell, of this city, have moved across the river to East St. Louis, Ill., where they will be found at 1406 Gross Avenue.

Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Little Rock, Ark., arrived here from St. Joseph, Mo., on time, Saturday P.M., 27th ult. On the evening of that day he was going to give a reading on "Across the Gulf," at the Third Baptist Church, but on account of lack of heat and otherwise not being notified sooner, he found it necessary to hold the meeting elsewhere. So the crowd found comfortable quarters in a hall, on the seventh floor, in a new building, near the corner of Grand and Olive Streets. Rev. Michael gave a very interesting and thrilling account of "Across the Gulf," and he was listened to very closely for two and a half hours. At the close a collection of \$5.51 was taken up. The proceeds were to help the Home fund. Rev. Michaels also preached Sunday P.M., at the same place.

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## NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DRAF-MUTES JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The Hollywood Fraternity held its annual Whist Tournament in the Assembly Hall of the Grand Opera House, last Saturday night.

It proved a success in every way. Every table was filled at the appointed hour, and until eleven o'clock over a hundred and fifty deaf players strove to win the prizes that would be awarded to the successful competitors.

The committee in charge of the affair were Messrs. William Renner, Alfred Stern and Henry Beuerman.

During the games the tally-keepers were Messrs. Edward Elsworth, Frank Fluhr, Harry Holmes, Harry Powell.

Murray Campbell officiated at the door, with Mr. W. W. Thomas in the box office and James J. Seelig in charge of the coat room.

The first prize (a five dollar gold-piece) in the whist tournament was won by Miss Kate Sablow.

L. Blumenthal got first for gentlemen—a fine, framed picture.

Second prize went to Miss Mabel Pearce, a morocco leather pocket-book. Julius Seandel received an ash receiver.

Third prize was captured by two ladies—Mrs. Arthur C. Bachrach and Miss Violet Pearce.

On drawing lots for first selection, Miss Pearce was lucky and claimed a jewelry box, Mrs. Bachrach getting a pack of playing cards. The third prize for gentlemen—a pack of cards—went to F. Winters.

The Booby Prizes went to Miss Bessie Finck and John Bohlan, each receiving a tiny set of cards.

In the "guessing contest," with Messrs. A. C. Bachrach, Monae Lesser and another acting as judges, ten awards were made, ranking in the order given below: George Thurston, A. Booth, Mrs. T. F. Fox, W. A. Secor, C. G. Mason, Max Miller, C. Collins, Louis Lowenstein, A. Simon, J. J. Seelig.

Refreshments, served gratis by the Hollywood Fraternity, terminated a very enjoyable evening.

Among the many present we noted Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bachrach, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Holmes, Misses Mabel and Violet Pearce, Misses Lillian Shaw, Sablow, Finck, Thorman, Dailey, Mrs. L. A. Cohen, Miss Snalowitz, Mrs. McKeranah, Miss Hannah Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Redington, Miss Bertha Lynch, Miss Ross, Miss Eunice Brewer, Messrs. M. Heyman, I. N. Soper, Walter Taylor, Jacques Alexander, Peter Kempf, Marx Levy, Julius Seandel, Charles Gaunt, Emil Scheiffel, Herman and Henry Plappinger, Theo. A. Little, J., Henry Muller, E. B. Earnst, Monae Lesser, Samuel Rosenberg, Albert V. Ballin, A. S. Howard, Robert Annett, and a host of others.

On Saturday February 20th, the members of the Acora Club and a few guests were entertained by Mr. Monae Lesser at his home. A game called Clubs was played. The idea is to get rid of the clubs as in Hearts you seek to get rid of your hearts.

Misses Pearsall and Hirsch tied for first place, but in the final, Miss Hirsch had the good fortune to win, so she got the prize, which was a pretty watch chain. Messrs. Rau and McGinnis also tied for first place, but Mr. Rau won in the final.

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He spent several days at various places around Hampton Roads, and also two days in the beautiful city of Richmond. This week will find him in Washington in order to take in the ceremonies incident to the Inauguration of Taft.

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## FANWOOD.

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Last Friday afternoon, we were agreeably surprised to see Miss Amy Thurber here, whom we had not seen for about three years. Miss Thurber, it will be remembered, was a teacher here three years ago, but who was compelled to leave here, to take care of her sister's children in Canada. She is now Miss Myra L. Barrager's guest, and will spend one week here, and then, it is said, will go to Providence, R. I., there awaiting the cessation of the small-pox now raging in Canada.

Sunday afternoon the Institution was visited by distinguished visitors, their names being Mr. Archibald D. Russell, one of our Directors of the board, and Mr. Lorillard Spencer. They were accompanied by the Principal, and witnessed the parade and manoeuvres of the Cadet Battalion and heard the music furnished by our band.

Saturday evening, February 27th, being the last week of the month, the reunion held in the boys' and girls' sitting rooms came off in a most pleasant manner, due to the splendid management of Cadet Captain Frank M. Nimmo and Miss Ruby M. Beir, who represented the committee, assisted by Misses Ruggles, McIntyre and Kellogg, of the staff of instruction. Various games and dances were indulged in, from which much merriment was derived. All were sorry when the hand of the clock pointed to the time for bed. Nearly all of the teachers were present at the reunion, and other visitors also attended it, one of whom was Miss Amy Thurber.

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Burdick, one of our teachers, preached a very good sermon in the chapel. He brought with him his cousin, who marvelled at the strange things here—such, for instance, as voiceless talking of the pupils and drilling of the Battalion.

The progress of our Band is very rapid, and new musical selections have been added to the list. Sunday morning the hymns were beautifully rendered in music by our band in the chapel.

Last Saturday afternoon, games were expected in the gymnasium, but no hearing team came to play basketball with us. It appears to us that they avoid coming here, as they fear defeat at our hands.

About four dozen new Fanwood flags have been purchased, and most of us will be seen proudly flourishing the flags at any time we happen to have a game of any sort with outsiders.

As the season of baseball is drawing near, whoever goes can see somebody twirling in the gymnasium, and that somebody is our pitcher, Frank Nimmo.

"Fifty boys, wearing military uniforms of gray, trimmed with heavy black braid, and soldier caps upon which were inscribed D. D. I. in golden letters, marched into the reception room of *The World* yesterday afternoon on a sightseeing expedition.

"They are students of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Fort Washington Avenue. All the boys are studying to be printers and were deeply interested when they visited the art, engraving, photograph and composing rooms. A trip to *The World* dome was made and the youngsters enjoyed a bird's eye view of the city from the lofty tower."—*New York World*, February 27d, 1909.

Messrs. A. D. Russell and Percy R. Pyne, Trustees of Princeton University, were here last Saturday afternoon, and were accompanied by the Principal on a visiting tour.

F. G. F.

### Catholic Church Notices.

St. Francis Xavier's, 30 West 16th Street—Instruction and Services in the College Hall, at 3:30 P. M., on the third Sunday of the month.

St. Rose's, 165th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A. M.

St. Vincent Ferrer's, Lexington Avenue and 66th Street—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN.—Knights of Columbus Hall, Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.—Religious Instruction at 3:30 P. M., on the fourth Sunday of the month.

JERSEY CITY.—St. Peter's, 144 Grand Street, Services and Instruction in the College Hall, at 3:30 P. M., on the first Sunday of the month.

Under the direction of REV. M. R. MCCARTHY, S. J.

Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Eutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M. Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)

Holy Communion, first Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

A surprise party was recently held at Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wackerman's. Pedro was the amusing feature of the evening. Mrs. William Gibbs won first prize and Mr. Hebing second prize. All had a good time, and later in the evening refreshments were served. The party was in honor of Mr. Wackerman's birthday.

Sunday evening, January 31st, over forty deaf wended their way to St. Luke's Church, in spite of the storm that prevailed, to attend Rev. Smielan's service. Mr. Smielan arrived rather late from Buffalo where he held a morning service, and also baptized the two little children of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bromwich. He was very much surprised to find such a large congregation awaiting him.

The sermon was interesting and instructive. He remained in the city for a couple of days to make calls on the deaf.

The Local Branch of the Alumni met at St. Luke's Guild Room, Thursday evening, February 4th. After business had been transacted, a debate followed. Resolved, "that railroads have been of greater use in the world than steamboats." Mr. Arthur North took the affirmative side, and Mr. Timmerman the negative side. The ark and boat of Columbus, and the great things done by railroads made it a very lively debate. After this, Mr. George Davis arose and said it was hoped all would have a good time, as a surprise party had been planned to take place in honor of Mr. C. McLaughlin. It was his birthday and he was real surprised. While some of the ladies made coffee and sandwiches etc., John Francis entertained with pantomime, which was greatly enjoyed by all. He made Mr. J. McCabe pin up the letters "Employment Bureau" and even though his poor back ached, the hard-hearted master made him keep on, then other men called seeking employment and had to do their work before the amused audience. After that the refreshments were passed around. Mrs. Geo. Davis and Mrs. Chas. Colgan had charge of the refreshments, and made a bushel of sandwiches. The meeting, entertainment, and party were all a success. Since the alumni has secured the use of Parish House to hold their meetings, there has been a much larger attendance, as it is in the center of the city. About forty were at this gathering and all contributed toward the refreshments. Next meeting will take place the first Thursday in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Hochstahl and Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have moved to the western part of the city, just outside the city line, and like that location much better than their former residences.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Timmerman, by a vote, were asked to join the Glenwood Circle, and Saturday evening it was their turn to entertain. All the members but two were present. The hostess entertained the guests with various games. One of them was to feel what things were tied in a pillow slip. Each was given two minutes to guess. Mr. E. Wood and Mrs. Geo. Davis were the lucky winners of the prizes for guessing the largest number correctly. Mr. Wood's prize was a fine pencil, and Mrs. Davis' a Japanese mustard cup. After this followed more games. Then all were asked into the dining room, where a fine luncheon was spread, consisting of salad, ham loaf, sandwiches, pickles, cheese, cake, oranges, gelatine with cream, and coffee and bonbons. After luncheon, it was found to betime to go. All present spent a very enjoyable evening. Next meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Woods, 733 Dewey Avenue.

A pleasant surprise party was sprung upon Mrs. W. Hefferman Saturday evening, under the directorship of Miss Addie Stevens. About twenty-five of the deaf of the Flower City participated. A very pleasant evening was spent, games being interesting to all. When the guests came in each one was requested to find his or her seat, through an abbreviated sentence. Then they were each given a piece of chewing gum. What a lot of work the jaws had. After awhile each was given a slip of paper, and told to model a dog on the paper with the gum.

Miss E. Sullivan proved to be the most adept sculptor of the evening, so she was given the prize. After a few minutes' rest the guests were passed a bag in which were fifteen articles, and each one was given a minute to feel what was inside. Mrs. Charles Snyder proved to have the best memory, she coming up with more articles out of the fifteen, and was awarded a prize. Then luncheon was served, consisting of all the good things, after which all huddled up in a corner and Photographer Peterson took a flashlight of the group.

The New England Supper given at St. Luke's Parish House February 18th, under the auspices of Ephphatha Mission, proved a very successful affair. Mrs. George Davis was chairman, and was assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. Mrs. W. Gibbs, Miss E. Sullivan, Mrs. Chas. Colgan, Mrs. A. Hochstahl, and Mrs. Chas. Snyder, and

much credit is due these ladies for their excellent management of the affair and their untiring efforts to make it the best supper ever held. Two large tables were arranged and decorated with pink crepe paper. The supper was fine, and consisted of baked pork and beans, sliced ham, brown bread, white bread, fried cakes, ginger bread, cheese, coffee, pickles, jelly, etc. In one corner of the hall, Mrs. Albert Hochstahl presided over a fish pond, and did a rushing business, for in less than an hour every article had been sold a tidy sum was realized, all of the articles for this pond were donated.

A fine sum was realized from the supper, and several liberal donations of money were received. After supper the evening was spent in conversation and card playing.

Mrs. Chas. Snyder leaves today for her former home, Batavia, N. Y., where she will spend a few days.

ALTA.

Feb. 19, 1909.

### Gallaudet Home.

The New York papers under date of January 18th, announced the death of the Rev. John T. Patey, which occurred the day before. Dr. Patey was for seventeen years rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Convent Avenue and West 143d Street, of which Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain's family are members, and it was through them that Dr. Patey became interested in deaf-mutes. He was here on Gallaudet Day, June 3d, a few years ago. Dr. Patey was born in England, unmarried, and admitted to the bar prior to taking Holy Orders. The cause of his demise was Bright's disease, from which he had been suffering for a while, but bore up bravely until he expired.

Mrs. Lewis received a very pretty fancy apron, not long ago, from Mrs. Welden-Stover, of Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Stover's maiden name was Minnie E. Olin, educated partly at the Fanwood and Rochester Schools, and in Columbus, O.

Matron Jones accompanied Miss Mary F. Palmer to the Great City down the river, Wednesday morning, January 20th. They remained in town over night and met Mrs. Anita Driscoll, whose husband died there recently. Mrs. Jones went on business to John Wanamaker's establishment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barnhart has been confined to her room for a few weeks, suffering from the infirmities of old age. Her husband, Jacob Barnhart, had a deaf-mute sister, who married Mr. Henry Needham, but after her death Mr. Needham was admitted to the Home, and left of his own accord.

A large quantity of ice has been hauled in this winter. It took five teams to bring the ice.

Mrs. Bayne and Miss Warren had the first sleigh ride of the season Friday afternoon, January 22d. They enjoyed it hugely, for the weather was beautiful, and the cold breeze put some color in their cheeks.

Mrs. Allison Nickev, of Denver, Colorado, lately sent the inmates handsome cards with greetings. She is a niece-in-law of Matron Jones, and was here with her husband last fall. It is nice to be so kindly remembered.

A short time ago, Mr. Sherow painted the window sashes and doors in the farmhouse kitchen, a green color, and gave the ceiling, a touch of whitewash. His good spouse lent a helping hand with scrub brush, soap, and water, so the cuisine looks clean and neat as a new pin.

Mr. Merritt Ostrander, whose death was recorded in the JOURNAL some time ago, was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Maria Bower Noe, who became an inmate of the Home in May, 1899. Mrs. Ostrander has our sympathy in her bereavement.

Sunday, January 24th, Miss B. E. Johnson, the assistant matron, took a trip to New York, and returned two days later, having enjoyed her stay. She is connected with a Whist Club, which has its quarters at the Falls, and attends its meetings.

Mr. John Baird, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made his appearance here recently. On the way up from New York, Mr. Baird had seven hundred dollars in his pocket, but it was fortunate that he did not get robbed, as is often the case. His wife, a hearing woman, died in April, a year ago. Mr. Baird is an old-time Fanwood graduate, sixty five years old, of medium height, and has a ruddy complexion.

A few weeks ago, Miss E. Cromwell and her sister called at the Home.

Mr. C. Q. Mann gave the inmates a religious discourse in the chapel, Sunday afternoon, January 31st, after which he went back to Yonkers, N. Y.

A couple of months ago, Matron Jones got an elegant silver milk pitcher and sugar bowl from a lady, who has been connected with the Home in some capacity.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson's granddaughter, Miss Edwina Nelson, died on the second inst., at a hospital in New York, to which Institution she had been taken to undergo an operation for appendicitis, but it

proved unsuccessful, though the doctors did all they could to save her life. Miss Nelson was a daughter of Mr. Edward Beverly Nelson, who for thirty years was principal of the school for Deaf-Mutes in Rome, N. Y. As Mrs. C. M. Nelson was unable to attend the funeral, she remained here for three days.

Miss E. P. Nelson left Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for Media, N. Y., where the remains of Miss Edwina were interred.

Mr. Clarke was removed from his room to the infirmary on the 11th of the month, as the change was deemed necessary. Should Mr. Clarke live until July 14th, he will be ninety years old. There have been four deaf-mutes in his family, of whom a brother and sister are dead.

Mrs. L. N. Phinney of the Ladies' Board was an afternoon caller, not long ago.

Rev. John Henry Keiser, the young curate of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in New York, conducted chapel services Sunday, the 14th inst., and at the first he made some fitting remarks about the great emancipator whose centennial birthday was observed two days previous throughout the country and most of the European capitals. Lincoln may be classed among the men who born in poverty rise to eminence by their own efforts and self study. Mr. Keiser stayed with us until the next morning and enjoyed his brief visit.

One day last week some gentleman came here on business about the telephone, which is in the Ladies' sitting room, to have it connected with the farm house, which will be a great convenience.

Mr. Albert L. Willis, of the Board of Trustees, some time ago, sent the inmates a large box of oranges, which was shipped from a Southern State, where he has been sojourning. His kindness is appreciated by all.

LOUISA.

### Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf.

Services every Friday evening, at 8:15 o'clock sharp, at Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. All are welcome.

### ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

REV. C. O. DANTZKE, Pastor, 3625 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. (Except during July and August, 19:30 A. M.) Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.

Bible Class, immediately after services. Clerc Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

## LECTURE

By Mr. W. W. Thomas

IN THE Guild Room of St. Ann's Church

Tuesday evening, April 6, 1909

For the Benefit of the Parish House Fund

SUBJECT: Henry Savage Landon's "The Forbidden Lands of Thibet."

Admission - - - - 15 cents

### THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF THE

#### Deaf-Mutes' Union League

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"	March	24
"	April	14
"	April	28
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Second Wednesday of Month

ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING

John O'Donnell, President.  
T. J. Grogan, Secretary.



A good hand sign talks like "big money"—  
Chock full of bliss like real comb honey;  
But one good word that's badly spoken  
Is the last straw on the back that's broken.  
J. T. E.

Yes, signs are all right when properly used. They never did trouble us any, did they you? And spelling with the fingers is a sign, too. It is a sign that the speller knows something, and how to tell it. It makes you look wise. Some deaf persons would give the world to look that way, but they can't, because they don't use the hand alphabet enough and don't encourage their hearing friends to spell to them. It is their own fault, not the fault of signs. Bah! If they would distribute some of our hand alphabet post-cards among their hearing acquaintances they would not only make friends but grow in wisdom and cheerfulness. That fat job would more likely fall into their laps, and their faces would brighten up a bit.

In order to give all a chance to try the experiment, we have decided to REDUCE THE PRICE OF OUR CARDS nearly 30 per cent. For 25 cents we will send you 25 manual alphabet post cards, various in design and color.

For 35 cents we will send you 35 cards with copies of "Boah," "Mystery and Mum," which are said to be the cutest jokes ever illustrated with the manual alphabet. This offer is good only while the present edition lasts.

Don't miss the opportunity; get them now. "We pay the freight."

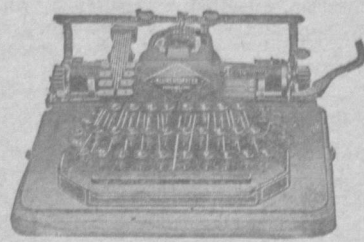
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### The Gallaudet Memorial.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., by the erection of a Parish Building for St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. The present Church is situated on 148th Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, and is built some twenty-five feet back from the line of the street to permit the erection of such a building as above indicated, which will form a facade to the church edifice and be a center of religious and social life amongst the silent peoples. Dr. Gallaudet hoped during his lifetime to see the erection of this building, which would have completed the church with which his name has always been associated. This was not permitted, and it is suggested as a most fitting memorial to him that this work be now undertaken. St. Ann's Church is used wholly for the deaf-mutes.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground about forty-five feet along the street front and twenty-five feet in depth. It will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will be used for the social, religious and industrial needs of the deaf-mutes of New York. The amount required for "The Gallaudet Memorial Parish Building" will be about \$30,000, and the building itself, in its position and purpose, will form a conspicuous monument to him whose life was devoted to the silent peoples. They themselves heartily endorse the memorial.

Subscriptions may be sent to the

MR. OGDEN D. BUDD,  
68 Broad Street,  
New York, N. Y.

### COMMITTEE OF ENDORSEMENT.

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The Rev. W. R. Huntington, D.D., Rector of Grace Church  
The Rev. Ernest M. Stiles, D.D., Rector of St. Thomas Church  
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Mr. John H. Washburn, 119 Broadway  
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Dr. J. Howard Reed, Junior Warden of St. Matthew's Parish, 120 West 8th Street  
Mr. Ogden D. Budd, President of the consolidated Exchange, 68 Board Street, New York, N. Y.

## PACH

## PHOTOGRAPHS